Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 127 of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1793. [Whole No. 449.]

Chief Juſtice JAY'S *opinion, on the queſtion—"whether a State be liable to be ſued by a private citizen of another State?"*

[CONCLUDED.]

THE queſtion now before us renders it neceſſary to pay particular attention to that part of the 2d. ſect. which extends the judicial power "*To controverſies between a ſtate, and citizens of another ſtate.*" It is contended, that this ought to be conſtrued to reach none of theſe controverſies excepting thoſe in which a ſtate may be *plaintiff*. The ordinary rules for conſtruction will eaſily decide whether thoſe words are to be underſtood in that limited ſenſe.

This extenſion of power is *remedial*, becauſe it is to ſettle controverſies. It is therefore to be conſtrued liberally. It is politic, wiſe and good that, not only the controverſies in which a ſtate is *plaintiff*, but alſo thoſe in which a ſtate is *defendant*, ſhould be ſettled—Both caſes therefore are within the reaſon of the remedy; and ought to be ſo adjudged, unleſs the obvious, plain and literal ſenſe of the words forbid it.

If we attend to the *words*, we find them to be expreſs, poſitive, free from ambiguity, and without room for ſuch implied exceptions—"*The judicial power of the United States ſhall extend to controverſies between a ſtate and citizens of another ſtate.*"

If the conſtitution really meant to extend theſe powers only to thoſe controverſies in which a ſtate might be *plaintiff*, to the excluſion of thoſe in which citizens had demands againſt a ſtate, it is inconceivable that it ſhould have attempted to convey that meaning in words, not only ſo incompetent, but alſo ſo repugnant to it—If it meant to exclude a certain claſs of theſe controverſies, why were they not expreſsly excepted—on the contrary not even an intimation of ſuch intention appears in any part of the conſtitution.

It cannot be pretended that where citizens urge and inſiſt upon demands againſt a ſtate, which the ſtate refuſes to admit and comply with, that there is no *controverſy* between them. If it is a *controverſy* between them, then it clearly falls not only within the ſpirit, but the very words of the Conſtitution. What is it to the cauſe of juſtice, and how can it affect the definition of the word *controverſy*, whether the demands which cauſe the diſpute, are made by a ſtate againſt citizens of another ſtate, or by the latter againſt the former? When power is thus extended to a *controverſy*, it neceſſarily, as to all judicial purpoſes, is alſo extended to thoſe, between whom it ſubſiſts.

The exception contended for, would contradict and do violence to the great and leading principles of a free and equal national government, one of the great objects of which is, to enſure juſtice to all—To the few againſt the many, as well as to the many againſt the few. It would be ſtrange, indeed, that the joint and equal ſovereigns of this country, ſhould, in the very Conſtitution by which they profeſſed *to eſtabliſh juſtice*, ſo far deviate from the plain path of equality and impartiality, as to give to the collective citizens of one ſtate, a right of ſuing individual citizens of another ſtate, and yet deny to thoſe citizens a right of ſuing them.

We find the ſame general and comprehenſive manner of expreſſing the ſame ideas, in a ſubſequent clauſe; in which the Conſtitution ordains, that "in all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other public miniſters and conſuls, *and thoſe in which a ſtate ſhall be a party*, the ſupreme court ſhall have original juriſdiction."—Did it mean here *party-plaintiff*—if that *only* was meant, it would have been eaſy to have found words to expreſs it—Words are to be underſtood in their ordinary and common acceptation, and the word *party* being in common uſage, applicable both to *plaintiff* and *defendant*, we cannot limit it to *one* of them in the preſent caſe.

We find the Legiſlature of the United States expreſſing themſelves in the like general and comprehenſive manner—they ſpeak in the 13th ſection of the judicial act, of controverſies where a State is a *party*, and as they do not impliedly or expreſsly apply that term to either of the litigants, in particular, we are to underſtand them as ſpeaking of *both*. In the ſame ſection they diſtinguiſh the caſes where Ambaſſadors are *Plaintiffs*, from thoſe in which Ambaſſadors are *Defendants*, and make different proviſions reſpecting thoſe caſes; and it is not unnatural to ſuppoſe, that they would in like manner have diſtinguiſhed between caſes where a ſtate was plaintiff, and where a ſtate was defendant, if they had intended to make any difference between them; or if they had apprehended that the Conſtitution had made any difference between them.

I perceive, and therefore candor urges me to mention, a circumſtance which ſeems to favor the oppoſite ſide of the queſtion—It is this—The ſame ſection of the conſtitution which extends the judicial power to *controverſies* "between a ſtate and the citizens of another ſtate," does alſo extend that power to *controverſies to which the United States are a party*. Now, it may be ſaid, if the word *party* comprehends both Plaintiff and Defendant, it follows, that the United States may be ſued by any citizen, between whom and them there may be a *controverſy*. This appears to me to be fair reaſoning—But the ſame principles of candor which urge me to mention this objection, alſo urge me to ſuggeſt an important difference between the two caſes—it is this—In all caſes of actions againſt ſtates or individual citizens, the National Courts are ſupported in all their legal and conſtitutional proceedings and judgments, by the arm of the executive power of the United States—but in caſes of actions againſt the United States, there is no power which the courts can call to their aid: From this diſtinction important concluſions are deducible, and they place the caſe of a State, and the caſe of the United States, in very different points of view.

I wiſh the ſtate of ſociety was ſo far improved, and the ſcience of government advanced to ſuch a degree of perfection, as that the whole nation could in the peaceable courſe of law, be compellable to do juſtice, and be ſued by individual citizens—Whether that is, or is not, now the caſe, ought not to be thus collaterally and incidentally decided—I leave it a queſtion.

As this opinion, though deliberately formed, has been haſtily reduced to writing between the intervals of the daily adjournments, and while my mind was occupied and wearied by the buſineſs of the day, I fear it is leſs conciſe and connected than it might otherwiſe have been. I have made no reference to caſes, becauſe I know of none that are not diſtinguiſhable from this caſe; nor does it appear to me neceſſary to ſhew that the ſentiments of the beſt writers on government and the rights of men, harmonize with the principles which direct my judgment on the preſent queſtion. The acts of the former Congreſſes, and the acts of many of the State Conventions, are replete with ſimilar ideas; and to the honor of the United States, it may be obſerved, that in no other country are ſubjects of this kind better, if ſo well underſtood. The attention and attachment of the Conſtitution to the equal rights of the people are diſcernable in almoſt every ſentence of it; and it is to be regretted that the proviſion in it which we have been conſidering, has not in every inſtance received the approbation and acquieſcence which it merits.—Georgia has in ſtrong language advocated the cauſe of republican equality; and there is reaſon to hope that the people of that ſtate will yet perceive that it would not have been conſiſtent with that equality, to have exempted the body of her citizens from that ſuability which they are at this moment exerciſing againſt citizens of another ſtate.

For my own part, I am convinced that the ſenſe in which I underſtand and have explained the words "controverſies between a ſtate and citizens of another ſtate," is the true ſenſe. The extenſion of the judiciary power of the United States to ſuch controverſies, appears to me to be *wiſe*, becauſe it is *honeſt*, and becauſe it is *uſeful*.

It is *honeſt*, becauſe it provides for doing juſtice without reſpect of perſons, and by ſecuring individual citizens as well as States, in their reſpective rights, performs the promiſe which every free government makes to every free citizen, of equal juſtice and protection.

It is *uſeful*—becauſe it is honeſt—becauſe it leaves not even the moſt obſcure and friendleſs citizen without the means of obtaining juſtice from a neighboring ſtate—becauſe it obviates occaſions of quarrels between States on account of the claims of their reſpective citizens—becauſe it recognizes and ſtrongly reſts on this great moral truth, that juſtice is the ſame whether due from one man to a million, or from a million to one man—becauſe it teaches and greatly appreciates the value of our free republican national government, which places all our citizens on an equal footing, and enables each and every of them to obtain juſtice without any danger of being overborne by the weight and number of their opponents—and becauſe it brings into action, and enforces this great and glorious principle, that the people are the ſovereigns of this country, and conſequently that fellow-citizens and joint ſovereigns cannot be degraded by appearing with each other in their own Courts to have their controverſies determined. The people have reaſon to prize and rejoice in ſuch valuable privileges; and they ought not to forget, that nothing but the free courſe of conſtitutional law and government can enſure the continuance and enjoyment of them.

For the reaſons before given, I am clearly of opinion, that a ſtate is ſuable by citizens of another ſtate; but leſt I ſhould be underſtood in a latitude beyond my meaning, I think it neceſſary to ſubjoin this caution, viz. That ſuch ſuability may nevertheleſs not extend to all demands, and to every kind of action—there may be exceptions—for inſtance—I am far from being prepared to ſay that an individual may ſue a ſtate on bills of credit iſſued before the conſtitution was eſtabliſhed, and which were iſſued and received on the faith of the ſtate, and at a time when no idea or expectation of judicial interpoſition were entertained or contemplated.

From the New-York DAILY ADVERTISER.

IT is ſomewhat extraordinary, that the ſpirit of jealouſy, and faction, which ſhewed itſelf heretofore with the greateſt caution and with decency, ſince the arrival of the French Ambaſſador has broke out, with volcanic fury, threatening the Preſident, the Secretary of the Treaſury, and other officers, in its way, in ſhort, the government itſelf, with annihilation. The intimate and almoſt excluſive connection Mr. Genet, it is ſaid, has formed, with certain deſigning, reſtleſs and ambitious men, to the ſouthward, has induced a rational belief, independent of other circumſtances, that either the French Ambaſſador has become the *dupe* of a party, or that he meditates through it, againſt America, ſome deſigns as yet unpenetrated—and unaccountable. Becauſe we cannot ſee a ſingle advantage to be propoſed either to himſelf, or the people who ſent him here—by alienating the regards of nine tenths of a community, who, unmindful of their own internal diſſentions, have uniformly, and at the preſent moment are teſtifying their regard to the cauſe of his country, by every expreſſion of enthuſiaſtic attachment—Some men have certain predominant natural propenſities, which will diſcover themſelves in every ſituation they can be placed.

Arnold is ſaid to have been always a diſhoneſt, jockeying man—To theſe propenſities he ſacrificed his fame, and would have ſacrificed his fellow ſoldiers and countrymen.—*Dumourier*, though a man of great abilities, was known to be deſtitute of moral character, and therefore truſted with diffidence. His predominant vices tarniſhed all his glory—in attempting to betray to the deſpots of Europe the liberties of his fellow citizens—and thus, other men, not engaged in cabals and intrigue, are as miſerable as fiſh out of the water.

It is ſuppoſed the following propoſitions do in reality form the *political bible* of every honeſt and unparty influenced inhabitant of the United States.

1. That a ſtate of war, internal, or external, is a ſtate of calamity—never to be courted—but always to be avoided, unleſs induced by the abſolute neceſſity of *ſelf defence*.

2. That Americans, under their exiſting conſtitutions, are the moſt happy, free, enlightened, and proſperous people on the face of the earth.

3. That ſuch being their ſituation, it is their duty and intereſt to abſtain from wars, both foreign and domeſtic—to maintain and cultivate the bleſſings of peace with all the world—and eſpecially, by the moſt circumſpect, wiſe and prudent conduct ſo to act, as by obſerving an impartial neutrality, with reſpect to the preſent belligerent powers of Europe, not to be drawn into the vortex of their politics.

4. That it is to the honor and advantage of all governments, and eſpecially of the United States of America, as being the youngeſt on the liſt of nations, to perpetuate the glory they acquired in the eſtabliſhment of independence, by the faithful obſervance of public treaties.

5. That it would moſt probably be our beſt policy, like the Chineſe, to have no treaties, or ſtipulated communication with the nations ſeparated from us by oceans, but thoſe which ſhould *naturally* ariſe out of commerce, the arts, and ſciences.

6. That as in the federal government, all lawful authority is veſted in, and can therefore only be exerciſed in, by and thro' the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Senate and Preſident, all acts of the people, in their individual capacities, aſſuming legiſlative, judicial, or executive powers, are incompatible with the authority conſtitutionally and freely inveſted, by them, in their repreſentatives: And are null and void.

7. That Americans being a conſiderate and wiſe people—whenever they diſcover deficiency in their Magiſtrates, laws, or conſtitution, they ought to ſeek redreſs and amendment, in a peaceable way, by ſolicitude and perſeverance, tempered by prudence.

8. That it is the undoubted right of the Citizen, upon a ſuppoſed injury, to think, ſpeak, deliberate, petition, addreſs and remonſtrate.

That frequent and free elections, when unaffected by bribery and corruption, and uninfluenced by party, and the intrigues of artful and deſigning individuals, are the greateſt and certain ſecurities againſt the invaſion of our liberties, by the ſervants of the public, and others—and ought therefore to be guarded and maintained inviolate.

9. That having a government, and officers of that government, who are by the known laws of the land reſponſible for their conduct, whilſt the one exiſts, and the others are in office, they ought to be ſupported—they ought not to be inſulted: But when guilty of crimes or miſdemeanors, arreſted, tried, adjudged and puniſhed by the tribunals for that purpoſe conſtitutionally eſtabliſhed.

10. That our fellow citizen GEORGE WASHINGTON, a native of America, has been elected General of the Armies of the United States of America, by the unanimous ſuffrages of Congreſs, in the late conteſt for Freedom with the government of Great Britain, having conducted himſelf during that long, eventful and bloody war, with unexampled firmneſs, diſintereſted patriotiſm and valour; perhaps unexceeded in the annals of mankind; having, Cincinnatus like, returned victorious over his enemies to the plow; having again been called out by the unanimous wiſh of his fellow citizens, to accept the chief executive of our extenſive and complicated republic; and having in this capacity, amidſt the clamours of diſcordant parties, conducted the public weal without the leaſt impeachment of his political integrity, unleſs it is by the anonymous ſhafts of a few factions, envious, and ambitious Traitors, who forever exiſt in every community—he is entitled to the moſt grateful affection and ſupport of all his countrymen.

11. That the citizens of the United States are free and independent. That they are capable, and have the ſole right to judge and determine of the conduct of all their public officers.

12. That any attempt by foreigners, in whatever character they appear, in the ſmalleſt degree to interfere with the local politics or parties of our country, or to inſult the Executive Authority of the Federal, or any of the State governments, is an immediate inſult to theſe governments, as well as the governed; and ought to be treated with the contempt and prompt chaſtiſement due from all ſovereign nations to the authors of ſuch temerity.

13. That if the Ambaſſador from France has been guilty of the indignities to the Executive of our government, which are reported, and is inveigling, or is inveigled, into any of the prevailing parties in our country, he muſt certainly be actuated by improper motives—muſt loſe all uſefulneſs to Us, or his conſtituents—muſt be a dangerous man—ought to be ſhunned as Peſtilential—and ought to be returned from whence he came, with all the expedition conſiſtent with the uſage of nations.

14. That having underſtood from this Ambaſſador's own declaration, that the Republic of France does not wiſh us to take a part in the preſent war with the tyrants of Europe—and finding at the ſame time that this Ambaſſador ſhews a diſpoſition to aid and inflame the ſpirit of diſcord exiſting in the Union—and all this at a time when, however we differ about our own municipal intereſts, there is unequivocal and daily teſtimony given, of our being *united* in almoſt a frantic partiality to the cauſe of his countrymen. I ſay, we have but one of two concluſions to draw from this conduct, viz. Either that the French have ſome unhappy deſign upon our country; or that this inconſiſtency ariſes from the weakneſs, miſjudged and unauthoriſed policy, or naturally unfortunate propenſity in the individual for intrigue and cabal. The firſt ſeems impoſſible, the latter is moſt probable.

15. That until theſe things are cleared up, or better underſtood, it is premature to addreſs the French Republic, thro' this Ambaſſador, and will be derogatory to the honor of the United States.

16. That the late proclamation of the Preſident to the citizens of the United States, to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, &c. was another inſtance of his watchful and paternal affection for the true intereſts and happineſs of his fellow citizens.

That this proclamation was not an act of Legiſlation, that it was meant for, and could poſſibly amount to no more than a friendly monition to all, and eſpecially to thoſe, who, being influenced by extravagant attachment to the French, or prompted by inordinate proſpects of gain, would, regardleſs of the general advantage and felicity of the commonwealth, have covered the ocean with American privateers—and led us headlong, with all our ſins and debts upon our backs, into an unprofitable and ruinous war with England, Spain, Portugal, and Holland.

17. That though it could have made no eſſential difference otherwiſe—it would, poſſibly—have caſed the minds of a few weak, or have ſtopped the mouths of a few deſigning reſtleſs men—if the Preſident in his proclamation had adverted to the treaties with France and other nations.

18. That from the uniformly patriotic conduct of the Preſident of the United States—We have not the leaſt reaſon to ſuſpect that ever he has or will knowingly purſue meaſures, either in a public or private reſpect, injurious to his country—That he has not manifeſted, in any inſtance, a want of attachment to the French Republic—but upon every proper occaſion which has occurred, the very reverſe—that the ſame will be the conduct of Congreſs, when convened—That we ought to love Gen. Waſhington, and do love him—And any man who dares to inſult, or report evil of him, muſt be a bad man, and ought to meet with chaſtiſement and contempt from every freeman of America, who wiſhes a continuation of the bleſſings of proſperity and peace.

The reſidue reſpecting the violation of treaty by the convention—in the next, from

Your Fellow-Citizen,

WM. WILLCOCKS.

New-York, Auguſt 5, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following Letter has been tranſmitted by the Secretary of the Treaſury to the Collectors of the different ports in the United States:

CIRCULAR to the COLLECTORS of the CUSTOMS.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 4th, 1793.

SIR,

IT appearing that repeated contraventions of our neutrality have taken place in the ports of the United States, without having been diſcovered in time for prevention or remedy, I have it in command from the Preſident, to addreſs to the collectors of the reſpective diſtricts a particular inſtruction on the ſubject.

It is expected, that the officers of the cuſtoms in each diſtrict, will in the courſe of their official functions have a vigilant eye upon whatever may be paſſing within the ports, harbours, creeks, inlets and waters of ſuch diſtrict, of a nature to contravene the laws of neutrality, and upon diſcovery of any thing of the kind will give immediate notice to the governor of the ſtate and to the attorney of the judicial diſtrict, comprehending the diſtrict of the cuſtoms within which any ſuch contravention may happen.

To aſſiſt the judgment of the officers on this head, I tranſmit herewith a ſchedule of rules, concerning ſundry particulars, which have been adopted by the Preſident, as deductions from the laws of neutrality, eſtabliſhed and received among nations. Whatever ſhall be contrary to theſe rules will, of courſe, be to be notified, as abovementioned.

There are ſome other points, which, purſuant to our treaties and the determinations of the executive, I ought to notice to you.

If any veſſel of either of the powers at war with France ſhould bring or ſend within your diſtrict a prize made of the ſubjects, people or property of France, it is immediately to be notified to the Governor of the ſtate, in order that meaſures may be taken, purſuant to the 17th article of our treaty with France, to oblige ſuch veſſel and her prize, or ſuch prize when ſent in without the capturing veſſel, to depart.

No privateer of any of the powers at war with France, coming within a diſtrict of the United States, can, by the 22d article of our treaty with France, enjoy any other privilege than that of *purchaſing ſuch victuals as ſhall be neceſſary for her going to the next port of the prince or ſtate from which ſhe has her commiſſion.* If ſhe ſhould do any thing beſide this, it is immediately to be reported to the governor and the attorney of the diſtrict. You will obſerve by the rules tranſmitted, that the term privateer is underſtood not to extend to veſſels armed for merchandize and war, commonly called with us *letters of marque*, nor, of courſe, to veſſels of war in the immediate ſervice of the government of either of the powers at war.

No armed veſſel which has been or ſhall be *originally fitted out* in any port of the United States by either of the parties at war is henceforth to have aſylum in any diſtrict of the United States. If any ſuch armed veſſel ſhall appear within your diſtrict, ſhe is immediately to be notified to the governor and attorney of the diſtrict; which is alſo to be done, in reſpect to any prize, that ſuch armed veſſel ſhall bring or ſend in. At foot is a liſt of ſuch armed veſſels of the above deſcription as have hitherto come to the knowledge of the executive.

The purchaſing within, and exporting from, the United States, *by way of merchandize*, articles commonly called contraband (being generally, warlike inſtruments and military ſtores) is free to all the parties at war, and is not to be interfered with. If our own citizens undertake to carry them to any of thoſe parties, they will be abandoned to the penalties which the laws of war authoriſe.

You will be particularly careful to obſerve, and to notify as directed in other inſtances, the caſe of any citizen of the United States, who ſhall be found in the ſervice of either of the parties at war.

In caſe any veſſel ſhall be found in the act of contravening any of the rules or principles which are the ground of this inſtruction, ſhe is to be refuſed a clearance until ſhe ſhall have complied with what the governor ſhall have decided in reference to her. Care, however, is to be taken in this, not unneceſſarily or unreaſonably to embarraſs trade or to vex any of the parties concerned.

In order that *contraventions* may be the better aſcertained, it is deſired that the officer who ſhall firſt go on board any veſſel arriving within your diſtrict ſhall make an accurate ſurvey of her then condition, *as to military equipment*, to be forthwith reported to you, and that prior to her clearance a like ſurvey be made, that any tranſgreſſion of the rules laid down may be aſcertained.

But as the propriety of any ſuch inſpection of a *veſſel of war in the immediate ſervice of the government* of a foreign nation is not without queſtion in reference to the uſage of nations, no attempt is to be made to inſpect any ſuch veſſel till further order on the point.

The Preſident deſires me to ſignify to you his moſt particular expectation that the inſtruction contained in this letter will be executed with the greateſt vigilance, activity, care and impartiality. Omiſſions will tend to expoſe the government to injurious imputations and ſuſpicions, and proportionably to commit the good faith and peace of the country; objects of too much importance not to engage every proper exertion of your zeal.

With conſideration, I am, Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,

RULES adopted by the Preſident of the United States.

I. The original arming and equipping of veſſels in the ports of the United States by any of the belligerent parties, for military ſervice, offenſive or defenſive, is deemed unlawful.

II. Equipments of merchant veſſels by either of the belligerent parties in the ports of the United States, purely for the accommodation of them, as ſuch, is deemed lawful.

III. Equipments in the ports of the United States of veſſels of war in the immediate ſervice of the government of any of the belligerent parties, which if done to other veſſels would be of a doubtful nature, as being applicable either to commerce or war, are deemed lawful; except thoſe which ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of France, coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, purſuant to the ſeventeenth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

IV. Equipments in the ports of the United States, by any of the parties at war with France, of veſſels fitted for merchandize and war whether with or without commiſſions, which are doubtful in their nature, as being applicable either to commerce or war, are deemed lawful; except thoſe which ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of France, coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, purſuant to the ſeventeenth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

V. Equipments of any of the veſſels of France, in the ports of the United States, which are doubtful in their nature, as being applicable to commerce or war, are deemed lawful.

VI. Equipments of every kind in the ports of the United States, of privateers of the powers at war with France, are deemed unlawful.

VII. EQUIPMENTS of veſſels in the ports of the United States, which are of a nature ſolely adapted to war, are deemed unlawful; except thoſe ſtranded or wrecked, as mentioned in the eighteenth article of our treaty with France, the ſixteenth of our treaty with the United Netherlands, the ninth of our treaty with Pruſſia; and except thoſe mentioned in the nineteenth article of our treaty with France, the ſeventeenth of our treaty with the United Netherlands, the eighteenth of our treaty with Pruſſia.

VIII. Veſſels of either of the parties not armed, or armed previous to their coming into the ports of the United States which ſhall not have infringed any of the foregoing rules, may lawfully engage or inliſt therein their own ſubjects or citizens, not being inhabitants of the United States; except privateers of the powers at war with France, and except thoſe veſſels which ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of France, coming with their prizes into the ports of the United States, purſuant to the ſeventeenth article of our treaty of amity and commerce with France.

Liſt of Privateers referred to in the Circular Letter to the Collectors of the Cuſtoms.

Citizen Genet, Sans Culottes, Vainqueur de Baſtille, Petit Democrat, Caramagnole, } *Fitted out at Charleſton, Philadelphia, Delaware.*

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, May 11.

THE late Hungarian Diet have granted to his Majeſty 5000 recruits, to complete the national regiments, and 3000 more being wanted, the States have given orders to raiſe them without delay.

The remaining troops in Hungary, both Infantry and cavalry, have alſo been ſent off to the army of reſerve in Upper Auſtria; and thoſe in Tranſylvania are alſo on their march, under the command of General Heydendorff.

Laſt Sunday a conſiderable quantity of ammunition and warlike implements were diſpatched from this metropolis to the frontiers, beſides a ſum of 4,000,000 of florins, all in ſilver ſpecie, put up in cheſts, and carried by forty waggons.

From the liſts given, it appears that there are ſtill 4100 perſons of both ſexes in captivity among the Turks, by whom they were taken during the campaigns of 1788, 89, and 90. The Porte has been unable to reſtore them, ſince they have been ſold as ſlaves to owners unknown, and perhaps at an immenſe diſtance from the Turkiſh capital. His majeſty has aſſigned the fund of the ſuppreſſed order of Trinitarians to the redemption of thoſe unfortunate people.

MARSEILLES, June 18.

M M. Savon, two brothers, who had for a long time kept the guillotine in action in this city, have been condemned to death in their turn, by the new anti Jacobin Tribunal, and were guillotined the day before yeſterday (the 16th) at four in the afternoon, amidſt an immenſe crowd of ſpectators.

A conſiderable number of perſons have been apprehended at Aix, in conſequence, as is ſaid, of the dying confeſſions of theſe brothers. Among the priſoners is a Magiſtrate.

The Central Committee formed at Savon, of the deputies of the different clubs of the department, has juſt been diſſolved by an order of the department itſelf.

The Sections of this city have juſt announced the diſcovery of a great conſpiracy, and their intention to purſue its authors. Philippe Egalite is more ſtrictly confined than ever in the Tower of Fort St. Jean. —His Trial goes on unremittingly.

United States.

PORTLAND, (Maſſ.) Aug. 3.

SEA MONSTER.

Capt. Crabtree, who lately arrived at Frenchman's bay, and now in this town, gives the following extraordinary account of a ſea-ſerpent, the authenticity of which may be dependended on :—

"On the 20th of June laſt, being on my paſſage from the Weſt Indies, in the morning, having juſt made Mount-Deſart iſland, diſtant nearly ten leagues, I ſuddenly got ſight of a Serpent of an enormous ſize, ſwimming on the ſurface of the ocean, its head elevated about ſix or eight feet out of water, rather prone forward. That part of the body which was out of water, I judged to be about the ſize of a barrel in circumference, but the head larger, having ſome reſemblance of a horſe's. According to the moſt accurate computation which I made in my mind, of his length, I think it could not be leſs than from 55 to 60 feet, and perhaps longer. That part of the body which was not elevated, but of which I had a diſtinct view ſeveral times, was larger than the part out of water. The body of a dark brown. I was within two hundred yards of it near an hour; during which time, as it diſcovered no inclination to moleſt us, myſelf and the whole crew obſerved it with the minuteſt attention; nor was its attention leſs fixed on us. The eye was perfectly black, ſharp, and piercing. I was ſo near it as to obſerve clearly that there were no fins or external appendages to the body; but that its motion was by the writhing of the body, like other ſerpents. During the time it was with us ſeveral flocks of birds flew near, which it eyed very narrowly. I obſerved in it the greateſt agility and quickneſs of motion."

There is no doubt but this is one of the two which have been ſeen in theſe parts. All accounts agree reſpecting their ſize and appearance. Two of them (perhaps the ſame) were once ſeen on the ſhore of the Cranberry iſlands, but immediately took to the water on being diſcovered. Theſe are the firſt ever ſeen in our ſeas, that we have any account of, though they have been ſeen on the coaſt of Norway, more than 100 feet in length.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Portland, on the 29th day of July, Capt. Nathaniel Deering was choſen chairman; and at an adjournment on the following day, the late Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, declaring their neutrality in the preſent European war, was taken into conſideration, and thereupon,

Voted, That the actual tranquility, peace and proſperity of the United States, are bleſſings of the higheſt order, and that the preſervation of them is eſſential to the happineſs of the preſent and future generations.

Voted, That the interference of any of our fellow-citizens in the preſent European war, would be no leſs criminal to the public good, than the private motives of ſuch robbery and rapine are immoral, unſocial and deteſtable.

Voted, That we highly approve and will ſtrictly obſerve the late proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, declaring that their duty and intereſt require a friendly and impartial conduct towards all the belligerent powers.

That in addition to the regulation of our own conduct on this important occaſion, we will keep an eye on that of any deluded citizens or perſons, who may ſo far abandon their duty and the common good (as defined in the conſtitution, treaties and laws of the United States) as to intermeddle in the war on any pretence whatever—and will uſe our beſt endeavors that their deſigns may be defeated, and their offences puniſhed according to their demerit.

Voted, That theſe proceedings be printed; that a copy of them be tranſmitted to our fellow-citizens of the town of Boſton, in return for their ſimilar communication.

By order of the Citizens of Portland. SA. WALDO, Sec'ry.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 3.

Saturday laſt arrived at Newport the Britiſh ſhip Catharine, William James Davis, maſter, mounting 4 Iron Guns, and ſome of Wood.—She was bound from Jamaica to New-York, with freight, and a number of paſſengers; but falling in with a Britiſh frigate off Sandy-Hook, and learning that the French Frigate Ambuſcade was at New-York, Davis thought proper to bear away for Newport. The paſſengers inform, that ſome time previous to their ſpeaking the Britiſh frigate, they fell in with an American veſſel, bound from Cape-Francois to Baltimore, having on board 150 French paſſengers, and that from this veſſel Davis took two bags of money, ſaid to contain between 6 and 7000 dollars, ſuppoſing it to be French property. As he was not provided with a Commiſſion, his conduct became a ſubject of converſation at Newport—and fearing he ſhould be ſtopped, on Wedneſday night he ſlipt his cables, and put to ſea, leaving the paſſengers aſhore one of whom had freight on board to a large amount.

A writer in the Newport Mercury aſks the following queries in relation to the foregoing nefarious tranſaction.

"Why was not a guard put on board the ſhip, if the Captain could not be arreſted till the examination was finiſhed?—Or, why was his word deemed ſufficient for his appearance? I addreſs myſelf to the gentlemen of the law. Was he *bailable* in law, at the time he was ſuffered to appear at large? Why was the examination ſo lengthy, viz. from three to eight o'clock? Why,

as the warrant was then made out, was it not ſerved upon him, either in the town where he then was, or or afterwards on board the ſhip? and laſtly—Why was he not purſued, when it was evident a purſuit muſt have been ſucceſsful?—Theſe are queſtions, it is proper ſhould be anſwered. Whoever does it, clearly and ſatisfactorily, ſhall receive my ſincere thanks. Speaking truth, he ſhall be ſupported; and judging with candor, he will be applauded. That there has been ſome miſconduct, is evident; but a public explanation only can determine, upon whom the blame ought to reſt.

PUBLICOLA.

BOSTON, Auguſt 3.

From Lynn, July 29.

At a meeting of a reſpectable number of the citizens of the town of Lynn: convened by notification, in conſequence of a circular letter from the citizens of Boſton, the following reſolutions were paſſed unanimouſly, viz.

Reſolved, I.—That the late Proclamation of the Supreme Executive of the United States, enjoining ſtrict Neutrality on all the citizens thereof, towards the Belligerent powers in Europe, is highly important to the intereſt and happineſs of our country, and that we will to the utmoſt of our abilities, preſerve it inviolate.

Reſolved, II.—That we conceive the late ſpirited reſolutions of our brethren of the metropolis, "adapted to promote the public good;" that we will give them our hearty concurrence by our utmoſt exertions to bring to condign puniſhment, every individual, who ſhall be guilty of a breach of Neutrality.

Voted.—That the above reſolutions be printed in the Columbian Centinel.

JAMES ROBINSON, Sec'ry.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 8.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the ſchooner Seaflower, Capt. J. Hurlbut, 16 days from Point-Petre, Gaudaloupe, who relates the following occurrence, which took place at the Point on the 10th ult.—A diſpute, in conſequence of a game at cards, ariſing between ſome Ariſtocrats, who were in priſon, the centinel at the door commanded them to be quiet, it being his orders to prevent any diſturbance among them; but inſtead of judiciouſly complying with this reaſonable demand, one of them ſeized the muſket and forced it from the centinel, and gave him abuſive language; one more moderate, however, immediately returned the gun. The centinel after being relieved informed ſome ſailors of what had taken place, and a large number ſoon collected, ſeized two field pieces, which they placed oppoſite to the building where the Municipality were then ſitting, a party then proceeded to the priſon, which they forced, and cut of the heads of ſeven planters and a phyſician, ſparing only the one who had returned the gun. During this time the *generale* was beat, and the ſoldiers were immediately paraded; but on being ordered to march no one obeyed, fearing to attack the ſailors who were in great force, a number of armed veſſels being at that time in the harbor.—Happily no further violence was committed.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 12.

The following Speech was delivered by General GALBAUD, *to the crew of the* JUPITER, *on Saturday, the 10th of Auguſt, 1793.*

Friends and Brothers,

The man that is capable of betraying his county is unworthy to aſſiſt at the feaſt of liberty and equality.

Citizens, if you ſuſpect me of ſo heinous a crime, you ſhould be the firſt to prevent the preſence of a traitor diſgracing this auguſt feaſt. Your ſilence convinces me that you render me the juſtice that I deſerve of you, you know that the iſſue of an event ſhould not criminate a man, but only the intentions by which he was guided: you know that on the unfortunate 20th and 21ſt June, the love of the country alone dictated my actions, as I only wiſhed to deliver St. Domingo from the power of two men, whoſe crimes are beyond compariſon, you know that I yielded to your own heartfelt indignation, which would not permit you to bear any longer the triumphs of the enemies of liberty and equality.

Exulting in an approving conſcience, which will always riſe ſuperior to the judgment of men; viewing around me brethren, friends who will not be enraged at my offering them the language of truth, who will never debaſe themſelves ſo much as to flatter triumphant vice: It is, I ſay, in beholding the true friends of liberty that I forget the perſecutions I now ſuffer under, and it is in partaking of the general joy, that I now pronounce the oath which is deeply engraven on my republican heart.

I ſwear, that I will be faithful to the republic, that I will maintain liberty and equality, and if ever the republic again employs me, that I will die rather than abandon my poſt.

GALBAUD.

AUGUST 13.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

Certain late publications render it proper for us to authoriſe you to inform the Public, that a report having reached this city from Philadelphia, that Mr. Genet, the French Miniſter, ſaid he would appeal to the people from certain deciſions of the Preſident; we were aſked, on our return from that place, whether he had made ſuch a declaration, we anſwered, THAT HE HAD, and we alſo mentioned it to others, authoriſing them to ſay that we had ſo informed them.

JOHN JAY,
RUFUS KING.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 9.

We have juſt learnt, that the inhabitants of Cambridge on the Eaſtern ſhore, have forwarded to the committee of correſpondence a very liberal ſubſcription through the hands of Mr. Murray, repreſentative to Congreſs, towards the relief of the ſufferers from Cape-Francois; and what adds greatly to the value of the donation, is the manner in which it was conveyed:——"We would have been better pleaſed, (they obſerve through Mr. Murray) were the ſum larger which we ſend—accept it, ſmall as it is, as ſome teſtimony from the citizens in and about Cambridge of their ſympathy and good wiſhes in a buſineſs ſo truly diſtreſsful to the French, and ſo very oppreſſive to our fellow-citizens of Baltimore." Such ſympathy for diſtreſs, while it does honor to the human character, reflects luſtre on he ſtate of Maryland

---

Philadelphia, Aug. 14.

By the brig Molly, Capt. Morris, arrived here from Madeira, which ſhe left the 8th of July, we learn, that on the 3d of that month a frigate arrived at Madeira in nine days from Falmouth, which brought Engliſh newſpapers to about the 24th of June. Theſe papers contained an account of a very bloody battle having been fought near Liſle between the combined armies and the French forces, which terminated to the advantage of the French; and it is added that 17,000 men fell in the combat.

Capt. Morris ſays that this account was believed at Madeira, and that he had converſed with ſeveral perſons who had ſeen the papers containing the above intelligence.

We have ſeen a letter from Madeira of the 4th July, from Mr. Pintard, our Conſul there, which ſays that there was *nothing* new in that place.

The Engliſh Brig Nancy, Capt. Barry, from Jamaica to this port, was captured on Monday laſt by the Democrat and Caramagnole and ſent into New-York; the Britiſh ſloop Hope, Richardſon, from Antigua, prize to the citizen Genet, and a ſmall Spaniſh ſloop from New-Orleans, prize to the Democrat, are arrived here.

There is an account in town of the arrival of a Spaniſh ſquadron at Monte Chriſti, from Europe.

The French Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies continue to exhibit ſcenes of murders, burnings and aſſaſſinations. At Aux-Cayes affairs are almoſt as bad as at the Cape; ſome reports ſay they are equally as bad at Martinique; and from Guadaloupe the details are ſhocking.

By late accounts from the Weſtward it appears, that ſome preliminary interviews with part of the Indians and our Commiſſioners have taken place, which terminated favorably and amicably—and on the 10th July the Commiſſioners proceeded on their voyage to Sanduſky, where the Council is to be held.

A veſſel was fitting out at Newbern N. C. ſuſpected as a privateer—but on a motion made by direction of the Governor to prevent her departure—She was immediately ſtripped of her warlike apparatus. This ſettles privateering buſineſs in that quarter.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Auguſt 14, 1793.

"By a veſſel arrived here yeſterday from Bordeaux, accounts are received as late as the 22d of June;—44 ſections had revolted, were united and had actually declared themſelves for a limited monarchy—40 Members of the Convention (Briſſots party) were in priſon; at Marſeilles they were paſſing their own decrees, annulling all thoſe of the Convention. The Spaniards were in great force near Bayonne; Mr. ——, a gentleman recommended to me by ——, his uncle, arrived in this veſſel, who brings the above accounts. Gaſton was at the head of a numerous army."

A veſſel arrived at Boſton laſt week, ſpoke a ſhip from Nantes, bound to Philadelphia, with a deck load of paſſengers.

The idea of the citizens of the United States being directly or indirectly concerned in privateering, appears to be ſcouted from New-Hampſhire to Georgia.

The French frigate la Concorde is arrived at Boſton.

Seventeen hundred pounds ſterling had been collected in Charleſton, S. C. for the relief of the French emigrants, at the date of our laſt accounts.

At a meeting of the merchants of the city of Philadelphia, John Nixon, Eſq. in the chair, a number of reſolutions being offered to the meeting, were read and adopted, as follows:

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to collect information reſpecting the capture or detention of veſſels belonging to the citizens of the United States by the cruiſers of the nations at war, and to lay the ſame before the Preſident of the United States, with ſuch repreſentations as they may think neceſſary.

Reſolved, that they be further authoriſed to propoſe from time to time (to a meeting of the merchants, to be called for the purpoſe) ſuch meaſures as they ſhall agree upon for the preſervation or improvement of the commerce of the ſtate.

Reſolved, That to enable our ſaid committee to carry into effect theſe neceſſary meaſures, we and each of us do promiſe to communicate from time to time ſuch information reſpecting the matter to them committed, as ſhall come to our knowledge.

Reſolved, That the powers and authorities of this committee continue to the 31ſt December next, and that the merchants be then convened for the purpoſes of chooſing the ſame or any other committee, if they ſhall think proper.

Reſolved, That the committee conſiſt of thirteen perſons, who ſhall be reimburſed any expence that they may be at in the proſecution of the foregoing buſineſs.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed, viz.

John Nixon, Thomas Fitzſimons, John Wilcocks, John Swanwick, John M. Neſbitt, James Crawford, Joſeph Ball, Francis Gurney, James Vanuxem, Magnus Miller, Robert Waln, Walter Stewart, Robert Ralſton.

Publiſhed by order of the Meeting,

R. RALSTON, Secretary.

The citizens of Burlington, New-Jerſey, have paſſed ſeveral ſpirited reſolutions reſpecting the proclamation, approving the ſame—and reprobating in ſtrong terms "any interference in the internal adminiſtration of our government by any foreign power or miniſter, as an infringement of the ſovereignty of the people, tending to deſtroy public confidence, leading to anarchy, and meriting the ſevereſt reprehenſion of all independent Americans."

EXTRACT—*from the Columbian Centinel.*

If the enlightened friend of humanity would exhibit, to mankind, a ſyſtem exemplifying the ſerene majeſty of republicaniſm, he need not recall, from the grave, the age, when Athens ſhook beneath the fulminating action of Demoſthenes, or when Rome hung on the mellifluent tongue of Tully. For the purpoſe of *aſcertaining the art of republicaniſm*, inſtead of conjuring up the dead, let him conſult the living!—Let him obſerve, that POLITICAL STRUCTURE *in the* WESTERN SPRING OF DAY, and point the world to its unrivalled order, and arrangement! While the LUMINOUS EDIFICE commands the admiring eye of Philoſophy, and preſents a model of the grand proportions that become the RESPLENDENT TEMPLE OF UNIVERSAL LIBERTY.

[From the original copy.]

To NICHOLAS CRUGER, ESQUIRE,
Chairman of a meeting of the Citizens of New-York,

SIR,

YOUR letter conveying to me the reſolutions of the citizens of New-York, at their late meeting affords me much ſatisfaction.

The approving voice of my fellow-citizens can never be heard by me with indifference. That of the inhabitants of your reſpectable metropolis muſt always give particular pleaſure. An unanimity ſo perfect as appears to have prevailed among them upon an occaſion ſo intereſting to our national peace and happineſs, furniſhes an example of good ſenſe, moderation and patriotic virtue, which cannot ceaſe to be remembered to their honor.—Diſcerning in it a ſure pledge of their firm and perſevering ſupport; I requeſt you to make known to them the high ſenſe I entertain of the diſpoſitions they have manifeſted, and the complete reliance I place upon thoſe diſpoſitions.

I cannot omit the opportunity of publicly uniting with them in acknowledging the prompt and decided co-operation of the Governor of New-York, towards the ſupport of the neutrality of our Country. The diſpoſition hitherto ſhewn by the Chief Magiſtrates of the ſeveral States in relation to this point, is a pleaſing evidence of a ſpirit of concert for the general good, happily calculated to harmonize and invigorate all the parts of our political ſyſtem.

Co. WASHINGTON.

The inhabitants of the ancient town of Plymouth, in Maſſachuſetts, have expreſſed their opinion of the Proclamation in terms of the fulleſt approbation.

The Georgia Gazette of the 25th ult. ſays, that the late tarring and feathering buſineſs in Savannah is conſidered by the inhabitants of that city, as it really was, a moſt diſgraceful tranſaction to the perſons concerned—the perpetrators have been diſcovered and bound over to anſwer to the indictments that ſhall be found againſt them. The ſtory of a Mr. Putnam's being threatened, is flatly contradicted by that gentleman.

The laws of every free republic afford a remedy for every injury public or private; and it indicates a want of true republican magnanimity of ſpirit to wreak the popular diſpleaſure on an hapleſs individual, for any ſuppoſed miſdemeanor. Let us ever remember, that where law ends, tyranny begins.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A correſpondent obſerves that, it is probable, the way will not be thought clear for our citizens to enter on board French cruiſers or privateers, notwithſtanding the acquital of Henfield, by the late "virtuous and independent jury".—That the people are in favor of peace and neutrality—that they are oppoſed to the deteſtable and diabolical buſineſs of one deſcription of citizens arming, to rob and plunder another, is not ſo ariſtocratical, monſtrous, abominable and abſurd, as ſome ſuperlative ſticklers, for anarchy have ſaid.

One hundred millions ſterling; one hundred thouſand men; ſhips, ſtores, &c. &c. without number or calculation—were ſacrificed and expended by Great-Britain in her attempt to ſubjugate the free citizens of this country.—She is now involved in the war againſt France, which, whether ſucceſsful or not, muſt be attended with an immenſe expence, and an encreaſe of her public burthens. But if ſucceſsful, we are told, with all the aſſumed gravity of conviction, that, in conjunction with the other powers of Europe, ſhe will turn her arms againſt the United States—That is—Great-Britain will plunge herſelf into an irretrievable abyſs, to obtain, what ſhe already enjoys almoſt without a rival—The benefits reſulting from a commercial connection with this country!!—But we are told the preſent war in Europe, is a war againſt principles—Will a conqueſt over principles, feed the many millions of her manufacturers and artizans—will it freight her ſhips—or waft her productions to every quarter of the globe?

It appears that certain perſons, in ſome of their late calculations have "reckoned without their hoſt."—There is an inveterate propenſity in the people of the United States, to *ſee, think*, and *act* for themſelves—to be governed by the dictates of ſober reaſon, and calm reflection—to truſt to the evidence of their own ſenſes, and to expreſs the honeſt unadulterated feelings of their own hearts. The revilers of public men and public meaſures, appear to have been unapprized that theſe conſequences are naturally to be expected as the reſult of their iniquitous attempts to ſour, diſturb and miſlead the public judgment. It is not eaſy to account for their bold and impudent attempts to impoſe their falſehoods on the people on any other ſuppoſition.

Among the numerous artifices practiſed by the enemies of the American revolution during the late war, that of publiſhing *fabricated* letters was one,—and it is but juſtice to acknowledge that their eſſays in this line were much ſuperior to their *imitators* of the preſent day. *They* diſcovered ſome degree of ingenuity in their ſpecimens of political craft—there was frequently an air of plauſibility in their extracts which had an impoſing effect for a time on the reader.—But the pitiful attempts of modern counterfeiters are ſo flimſey that there is no neceſſity to remove the cobweb covering to detect the cheat.—The National Gazette is frequently ſupplied with theſe pretty ſamples of antifederal candor—theſe honeſt effuſions of domeſtic manufacture, which are palmed on the public as the ſpontaneous ſentiments of perſons at a diſtance. Fortunately the remarks are ſo *outre*, and the reflections ſo *groſs* that it is impoſſible they ſhould not defeat the deſign of the writer, as no one can believe that any perſon in their ſenſes would deliberately ſet down and write ſuch abſurdities.

☞ *The proceedings of the Citizens of Burlington and other places, in relation to the Preſident's Proclamation, are unavoidably poſtponed till our next.*

'NESTOR,' *in our next.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Molly, Morris,	Madeira
Theodoſia, Vanſiſe,	Cape-Francois
Schr. Speedwell, Dennington,	Virginia
Hornet, Juſtice,	do.
Polly, Cottingham,	Indian River
Sally & Polly, Gribins,	Savannah
Harmleſs, Stoder,	Penobſcot
Sloop William, Scott,	Virginia
Sally, Smith,	Charleſton

☞ *Price of Stocks as in our laſt.*

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone Houſe, No. 41, South Second-Street,

Medical Tranſactions

OF THE

College of Phyſicians

Of Philadelphia:

VOLUME I. PART I.

Price in boards One Dollar.

Alſo lately publiſhed by T. Dobſon,

DR. UNDERWOOD'S TREATISE

On the diſeaſes of Children, with general directions for the management of infants from the birth, adapted both for the uſe of Medical Practitioners and private Families.

TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

Price one dollar neatly bound.

From the FARMERS CHRONICLE.

A FRAGMENT.

——"IT is contentment, not riches," said he "that makes a perſon happy. Poor and content, ſaid the Poet, is rich enough." Ah! ſaid I, the Poet might ſay ſo, or at leaſt a perſon who bore the name of a Poet might—but that he was really a Poet, I deny. Poverty has always been an unwelcome attendant on good Poets, and it plainly appears from the above quotation from your would be Poet, that he never experienced poverty; if he had, he muſt have known that it is impoſſible for a man to be contented, when he is cold and hungry, or when he has a beloved wife and children in a ſtarving condition, and nothing wherewith to fill their bellies.—At that inſtant a rap, rap, rap at the door——Come in, ſaid I.——Good morning, ſaid my neighbour S——, in a tone of voice ſo very low and dirge-like, that I tho't nothing leſs than his wife or eldeſt ſon was dead.——Good morning, ſaid I.—"Would you go over and help me ſkin my cow," ſaid he, in the ſame key that he had bid me good morning.—Your cow! ſaid I, is your cow dead! Yes, ſir, ſaid he, ſhe got in the mire laſt night and is dead!—I will go and help you, ſaid I,—he turned his back and went out.—Alas, poor Yorick! ſaid I, not that the death of this poor beaſt bore any ſimilitude to that of Yorick, but that ſentence is ſo impreſſed on my mind, that when I ſee any perſon in diſtreſs I immediately exclaim, alas, poor Yorick!—I will alter the ſentence in the preſent caſe——Alas! poor beaſt!—If I had not forſaken my muſe I would write thy epitaph—thou art gone—and whither no mortal can tell; but the poor babes, who expected ſupport from thy teats, are ſtill left to mourn thy untimely fate.—It is for theſe poor babes I lament—Their father has not another cow.—Where will he get milk to feed them? Can this man feel contented!—Ah! Poverty, "thou art a bitter draught," this I know by experience, for I have taſted thy very dregs.—Ye ſons of affluence, remember the poor—conſider that it is very probable that your *children* will feel the pangs of poverty, if you ſhould eſcape—conſider this, and lend the poor the comforts of life, that the Great Giver of all good things, may lend them to your children. A. Z.

NEW-HAVEN, *July* 31.

ON the 23d inſtant died at his houſe in this city, the honorable ROGER SHERMAN, Eſq. Senator of the United States.—He was taken ill about the middle of May laſt, and from that time declined till his death. His phyſician ſuppoſed his diſorder to be ſeated in his liver.—He was born at Newtown in Maſſachuſetts, April 19. 1721. As he was not favored with an education anſwerable to his genius, his improvements and the honors to which he attained, were wholly from his own abilities. His father died when he was but nineteen, and in the care of his mother and of a large family of brothers and ſiſters, he exhibited unuſual filial piety and fraternal affection. He came to this then colony of Connecticut when he was of the age of twenty-two, and at the age of twenty-four was appointed ſurveyor of lands for the county in which he lived. From that time he was conſtantly employed in public buſineſs, and ſuſtained the various offices of a Juſtice of the Peace, a Repreſentative in the General Aſſembly, a Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, an Aſſiſtant, a Judge of the Superior Court of the State, Mayor of the City, a Repreſentative of the State in Congreſs, and a Senator of the United States. He was a member of the firſt Congreſs in 1774, was preſent and ſigned the glorious act of Independence in 1776, and invariably continued a member of Congreſs from its firſt exiſtence till his death, whenever the law requiring a rotation in the repreſentation admitted it.

It is worthy of remark, that tho' he ſuſtained ſo many offices in the civil government both of the State and of the United States, to all which he was promoted by the free ſuffrages of his fellow citizens, and in moſt of which he could not, without a new election, continue longer than a year, and in the reſt not longer than two, three or four years; and although for all thoſe offices there were, as there always are in popular governments, many competitors at every election, yet Mr. SHERMAN was never removed from any one of them, but by promotion or by act of legiſlature requiring a rotation, or rendering the offices incompatible with each other. Nor with the reſtriction juſt mentioned, did he ever loſe his election to any office to which he had once been elected, excepting his election as a repreſentative of the town in the General Aſſembly; which office we all know is almoſt conſtantly ſhifting. This ſhows, to how great a degree, and how invariably he poſſeſſed the confidence of his fellow-citizens. They found by long experience, that both his abilities and his integrity merited their confidence.

To have been conſtantly employed in the public ſervice for forty-eight years—to have ſuſtained ſo many and ſo important public offices, and to have ſuſtained them all with honor and reputation; to have maintained an amiable character in every private relation; to have been from early youth an ornament to Chriſtianity, and to have died in a good old age, in the full poſſeſſion of all his honors, and of his powers both of body and mind, is a rare attainment, and as to him at leaſt, an happy junction of circumſtances.

This day is publiſhed, by
MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
No. XIII. of

Guthrie's Geography,

IMPROVED,
Embelliſhed with a MAP of ASIA.

THIS valuable work will contain (*excluſive of the maps in the London edition of* 1792) maps of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, R. Iſland, Vermont, N. York, N. Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia.

No. 1. contains a map of the ſeat of war in Europe; No. 2. a map of Hungary and European Turkey; No. 3. a map of the countries round the North Pole; No. 4. a whole ſheet map of the world; No. 5. a plan of the armillary ſphere; No. 6. a map of South-America; No. 7. a map of Switzerland; No. 8. a chart of the world; and No. 9. a map of Africa.

Such of the citizens of Philadelphia, as have not had an opportunity of examining this work, are requeſted to ſend for the numbers already publiſhed, in order to ſatisfy themſelves how far it deſerves their patronage. If, on inſpection, they ſhould not approve of it, their money will be freely returned.

Beſides the great improvements in the American Geography, the accounts of France will be extracted from the French Geography, publiſhed ſince the revolution; the map of France will be engraved agreeably to the diviſion into departments: the hiſtory of Ruſſia, which, in the London edition, is carried no farther than 1775, is continued to the late execrable invaſion of Poland by Catharine: the account of Sweden has been compiled anew, and numberleſs other improvements will be made in this edition.

*** Subſcriptions are received by the bookſellers in Boſton, New-York, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Charleſton, &c. &c.

Auguſt 10.

War Department,

Auguſt 1ſt, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans, within the States reſpectively under the uſual regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

N.B. *The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.*

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

Treaſury Department,

Auguſt 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 14th day of September next incluſively, to furniſh by contract the following articles of Cloathing, for the uſe of the United States, viz.

4,800 Hats,
5,120 Stocks,
5,120 Stock-Claſps,
20,480 Shirts,
5,120 Veſts,
5,120 Coats,
9,600 Woollen Overalls,
9,600 Linen ditto,
19,200 pairs of Shoes,
9,600 pairs of Socks,
5,120 Blankets,
320 Caps,
320 pairs of Leather Breeches,
640 pairs of Boots,
320 pairs of Spurs,
640 pairs of Stockings,
1,520 Rifle Shirts.

The cloathing to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia; one fourth part of the whole number of ſuits on or before the 15th of February, one fourth on or before the 15th of April, and the remaining half on or before the 15th of June, 1794.

The articles muſt be agreeably to ſuch patterns as ſhall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as ſoon as the whole of the articles ſhall have been delivered. ept14S.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Thomas Dobſon,
Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second ſtreet,
PHILADELPHIA,
VOLUME IX, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
On a Plan entirely new:
BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS are digeſted into the Form of Diſtinct, TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

HYDROSTATICS, Hygrometer, Hiſtory of Japan, Iceland, Jeruſalem, Jews, India, Inſects, Inſurance, Ireland, Italy, Kamſchatka, Knighthood, Language, Law, Legerdemain, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous Articles.—Illuſtrated with thirty-one elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types, (caſt for the purpoſe) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furniſhed in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as ſubſcribers chuſe; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on ſubſcribing, the volumes or half-volumes finiſhed to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unleſs paid for.

III. In the courſe of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

It is expected the work will be compriſed in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

The ſubſcription will continue open on the above terms till the firſt day of September next, to give opportunity to thoſe who are not yet ſubſcribers, to come forward.

Thoſe who have ſubſcribed, and got only a ſmall part of the work, are requeſted to complete their ſetts, as far as publiſhed, as ſoon as poſſible, as after the firſt of next September, by which time the tenth volume is expected to be ready, the publiſher will not conſider himſelf bound to make up thoſe ſetts which are not completed up to that period.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1793.

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, propoſes publiſhing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it intereſting as a Daily Publication, it ſhall contain foreign and domeſtic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Eſſays and Obſervations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Alſo a ſummary of the proceedings of Congreſs, and of the Legiſlature of this State:—with a ſketch of Congreſſional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy ſize; but a larger ſize ſhall be ſubſtituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a ſufficient number of Subſcribers is obtained, the Publication ſhall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be publiſhed twice a week as uſual.—Subſcriptions are reſpectfully ſolicited by the Public's humble ſervant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subſcriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobſon, at the Stone Houſe—by other perſons who are in poſſeſſion of Subſcription papers, and by the Editor, at his houſe, No.* 34, *North Fifth-Street.*

Philadelphia, July, 1793.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the fourteenth day of September next inclusively, for the ſupply of all Rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1794, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carliſle, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Pittſburgh, & at Pittſburgh, York-town & Carliſle.

2. At any place or places from Pittſburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the ſaid mouth to the upper falls of the ſaid Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the ſaid upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the ſaid Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the ſaid Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the ſaid Head Navigation to the mouth of the ſaid river Cayahoga, and at the ſaid mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muſkingum, and up the ſaid river to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the ſaid river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muſkingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the ſaid river Scioto.

9 At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river & the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the ſaid Miami to and at Piqua Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Waſhington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12 At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferſon, and at Fort Jefferſon.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferſon to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the ſaid field of action.

14. At any place or places from the ſaid field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the ſaid Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the ſaid falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Miami river of Lake Erie to Sanduſky Lake, and at Sanduſky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the ſaid Sandusky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid river Cayahoga to Preſque Iſle, and at Preſque Iſle.

19 At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to the ſtream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the ſaid Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Preſque Iſle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittſburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabaſh river, and from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23 At any place or places on the Eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the ſaid Wabaſh river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox,

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the ſaid Wabaſh to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the ſaid Wabaſh, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the ſaid head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the ſaid head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid river, inclusively

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid river, and at Naſhville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the Southward, Weſtward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
One quart of ſalt,
Mwo quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt 3 months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the article for which compenſation is claimed.

The contract for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may compriſe all the places which have been ſpecified, or a part of them only.